FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 25, 1846. [NO. 1525.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. CAMERON & MALLETT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last.

T. N. CAMERON, M. D.
WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 18, 1846. 24-4w

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

I am now opening in the lower tenement of Mrs. McRae's Buildings, Hay street, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's, BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing nearly every variety of style and quality.

The present Stock, which is entirely new, was bought from the most approved manufactories, expressly for retail,—will be sold unusually low for *cash only*, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Calf Skins, Boot Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins, Harness and Skirting Leather, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Paste, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Aug. 18. 24-3w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received, Tupper's Thousand Lines, Proverbial Philosophy, and a large variety of other School Books.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 18.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

$30,000! $12,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 3,270, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 182 of 300, &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	26 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

THE MOST SPLENDID

$50,000 CAPITAL!!!

Also $20,000!! $10,000!

Grand Alexandria Lottery,

Class D for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday Sept. 19, 1846.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Capital Prize of $50,000!
1 Prize of 20,000!
1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,277, 2 prizes of 3,000, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 250, 198 of 200, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes	$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths	20 00

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Aug. 15, 1846. 24-4dp

NORTH CAROLINA, } BLADEN COUNTY. }

THE distributees and next of kin of Levi Jones of said County, are hereby notified that the undersigned is ready to pay over to each and all of them their distributive shares of the estate of said Levi Jones, dec'd, and that she will not be answerable for interest on the same after this date.

ELIZABETH JONES, Administratrix
of Levi Jones, dec'd.

August 10, 1846. 23-3w

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. (Casks large and in prime order.)

B. ROSE & SON.

Aug. 10, 1846. 23-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

3000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

B. ROSE & SON.

August 10, 1846. 23-tf

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to attend at the Court House on Tuesday of September Term, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., to act on an application to be made by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman.

August 10, 1846. 23-tc

TO PRESBYTERIANS.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet, at Tirza Church, in the County of Cumberland, on Thursday, the 24th of September 1846, at 12 o'clock, M.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet, in the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Greensborough, in the County of Guilford, on Wednesday, the 30th of September 1846, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

August 7, 1846. 23-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by
E J HALE.

July 13.

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

Dr. J. N. Baird's
ARTIFICIAL SUBSTITUTES.

THE characteristics of the mouth not only consist of a great variety of parts, but a variety of functions; in part, that of mastication, and of speech. In obedience to the laws established by an all-wise Creator, that the mutual dependencies that subsist between the teeth and other parts of the body, that these organs are impaired by decay, and that the system should in consequence suffer a corresponding derangement, and that one organ should sympathize with one another, and as these organs were designed by the hand of nature for important purposes as for the well being of the body, that they should perform the offices allotted them in a perfect and healthy manner. By the process of mastication, the food is communicated and mixed with the saliva of the mouth, and is thus prepared for those changes which it is destined afterwards to undergo. But when the teeth become incapable of performing this function, the aliments are taken into the stomach in an improper state, digestion is slow and laborious. This evil should at once be remedied, by having recourse to the ingenuity of man, to aid and assist nature in restoring these diseased organs to a healthy state, by eradicating all of those foreign bodies, and imparting health to the diseased functions, and have recourse to *Artificial means*. When we see the advantages to be derived, as, do the teeth contribute to the pleasing expression of the countenance, to correct enunciation, and by the function of mastication which they assist in performing, to the health of the whole organism, it is not surprising that their loss should be considered a serious affliction, and that art should be invoked to replace such loss with artificial substitutes. So great indeed is the liability of the human teeth to decay, and so much neglected are the means of their preservation, that few persons reach even adult age, without losing one or more of these invaluable organs. But happily for suffering humanity, they can now be replaced with artificial ones so closely resembling those placed in the jaws by the hand of nature, as to be readily mistaken for such, even by the most critical and practical observers. The utility of artificial teeth depends upon their being properly constructed and correctly applied, and in such a manner, as that they may be easily removed and replaced by the patient, and at the same time, be securely fixed in the mouth, and productive of no injury to the parts with which they are connected. Dr. B. having had ample experience of the above, together with a constant intercourse with the most of the best Dentists in our Northern cities and elsewhere, enables him to say that he is fully prepared to eradicate all diseases appertaining to these organs, whether from local or constitutional causes, and adjusting the substitutes. Having lately received letters in regard to operations performed in Virginia, he avails himself of this opportunity of presenting them to the public, and can be seen at all times on his table.)

NORFOLK, Va., June 12, 1846.

Dr. J. N. Baird—Dear Sir: Since you left this city, I have had sufficient time to test the workmanship of those teeth you inserted on gold plate for me. I am more than ever pleased with them. I find them to be perfectly easy, and comfortable, and were it not for the great advantage in my speech (corrected from them) I should often forget that there was such a thing as Artificial teeth in my mouth, and I am certain they are so nearly the resemblance of nature itself, that but very few of the large circle of my acquaintances are aware of their being Artificial. They are so far superior to those inserted some years past by another Dentist, that I feel it my duty to say to all who may try your skill, that it is worthy of their utmost confidence. Trusting you may meet with great success, I remain your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. FERGUSON.

PORTSMOUTH, 16th June, 1846.

Dr. Baird—You wish to know how my teeth suit me. I have only to say that they are perfect; they fit my mouth perfectly easy, and give me no annoyance whatever. Every body that has examined them, says they are the best work they ever saw in that line. They have been examined by judges, and they say that they have more of the appearance of having been inserted by the hand of nature than of man. I only hope you may have many such operations, and give as much satisfaction as you have given me.

Yours, &c.
THOS. M. BLACKISTON.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
In Richmond, Va.

THE Ninth Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond on the last MONDAY in October, (the 26th.) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. L. WARNER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L BOHANAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The College Building, rivalling in beauty, commodiousness, and convenience, any similar structure in our country, has been completed, and offers to the student advantages in the prosecution of his preparatory studies, which hitherto the Faculty was unable to proffer to him. The College Infirmary has been in full operation for the past year, and has furnished more frequent opportunities to witness the lesser and more important surgical operations than any Hospital in the U. States. Independent of the surgical cases, the student can constantly find interesting cases illustrating the various diseases of the South, with the treatment which experience has thoroughly tested. The City Alms House is under the charge of one of the Faculty, and will be open to the Medical Class for clinical instruction. The facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country, and others who do not receive the Catalogue for the present year, which will be issued during this month, (July,) will please send their names and post office (post paid) to the Dean

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 7, 1846. 19-6w

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 20tf

GIESE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 48 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—

P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier,	Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq.	do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq.	do.
Peebles, White & Davis,	do.

and others.

June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System, viz:

SCROFULA or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also Chronic Constitutional Disorder, &c.

This medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorder, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have the confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. James McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly,
SARAH M'INTYRE, 250 Delancey st.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which finally affected his eyes, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, he was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded I would give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used nine bottles, I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are all entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was; and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly, E. BASSETT

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

MOBILE, Va., Nov. 18, 1845.

MESSRS. SANDS—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following facts which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years, was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill. As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power in endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign or appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-st.

Further Testimony.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:

BERKSHIRE, Vt., Oct. 22d, 1845.

Messrs. Sands: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years; suffering at times what language cannot convey, but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally for the last fifteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years, and Mrs. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with Erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours, truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C., A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle: six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject: therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

June 26, 1846. 17-t1S

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers.
J. & T. WADDILL.

July 28, 1846. 21tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 21tf

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We say to all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Paterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Paterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

JUST RECEIVED.

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials: Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by

May 30. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do: Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 70; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alexander Johnson *vs.* John McLeran.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 120 acres of Land on Buck Creek, in Cumberland county; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McLeran, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in June 1846. J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

John Colvin *vs.* John McLeran.
Same *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 120 acres of Land; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1846.

20] J. McLAURIN.

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by
E. J. HALE.

ADDRESS
OF THE HON. WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.
To the People of North Carolina.

I have never appeared before the public, by myself or otherwise, to write down an accusation against me, but have hitherto chosen to bear unjust rebuke in silence, and rely upon time and my manner of life to consign to oblivion the whisperings of the envious and the calumnies of the malignant. I do not affect to conceal that a departure from this rule gives me much pain; and I am persuaded that if many of my friends did not think that it is a duty I owe to the people not to remain silent under the recent censure of phrenzied partisans, I should leave it, as far as concerns me, to my known character and the self-denying act which has provoked it, to vindicate the patriotism and purity of my motives; reposing confidently upon the discernment and judgment of an intelligent public, in view of the simple facts as they occurred; and not doubting that, so soon as the occasion had passed by, and there was no longer a necessity for overawing others who it might have been supposed were more timid in their purpose, and no chance to deceive the people at the North Carolina elections, by unscrupulous libels against me, my assailants would cease from their "dirty work," and bad men, who measure the motives of the virtuous by a standard of morals which vice has erected in their own bosoms, would go hunting after some fresh victim to gratify their ignoble malice. But I come before you at this time to speak of myself, not of others, and to defend my own faithfulness, not to expose their designs; and I think myself happy that I have the honest people of North Carolina to judge my cause. I invoke no sympathy, I ask no compassion, and I thank God I need them not. But, with the proud consciousness of one who has dared to do his duty as a servant of the Republic, amidst dangers and trials such as, I trust, are not to grow common in our Government, I stand before you to lay claim to the confidence, respect, and approbation of all good men, more especially of those belonging to the Democratic party. I feel and know this day, and I will prove even to my enemies, that in my station as a Senator, and in retiring from it, I incurred no guilt—I deceived no one—I betrayed no party—I made no sacrifice of your interests, and no surrender of your rights—none at all, directly or indirectly. And they who have charged the contrary, with all who, from any motive, personal or political, have given to it their aid and countenance, did "bear false witness."

It is true that on the 25th of July, a few moments before the vote was expected to have been taken on the new tariff bill of 1846, (improperly called "McKay's bill,") I resigned my seat as a Senator in Congress into the hands of North Carolina, to whom it belonged, believing that it was my duty to do it sooner than cast my vote against my conscience for a law that I could not approve, and knowing that it was my perfect right to do it, and that I would be but exercising that right in precise accordence with the last written doctrine of the Legislature and of the party who elected me. In this only have I offended; and in manly sincerity, but with that plainness of speech which the humblest man in the community will be able to understand for himself, I proceed to lay before you my explanation.

The subject of the tariff, and the system of laws by which taxes are imposed and collected for the use of the General Government throughout the Union is one of deep importance, but of much intricacy and great difficulty in its judicious arrangement. Soon after taking my seat in the Senate of the United States (in December, 1843) I for one felt what any man when he first goes into Congress directly from private life will be apt to experience, and that was, a lack of necessary knowledge and information upon it. With an ambition to learn my duty as a legislator for this great Republic, and a fixed determination to pursue it afterwards, I immediately gave my whole mind to the study and consideration of this tariff system, well knowing that upon it depended in a good degree the chief operations in commerce, agriculture, and manufactures in the other States as well as ours. During the first session of the last Congress, and after having devoted nearly all my time for some months to this study, I hoped I had made myself qualified, and my political associates believed me fit to be consulted and counselled with in our united efforts to arrange a tariff with justice to all sections, and with entire safety to the business, prosperity, harmony, peace, and independence of the Union. To admit that this could not be done was to declare that the Union cannot be preserved, and the cause of free government had failed.

The Democratic Senators in particular, concurring as we did then, and do now, with a few exceptions at the North, in a sentiment of opposition to the tariff of 1842, desired to see it changed. That act was believed to be extreme in its protective character, and therefore unequal and unsatisfactory to large sections of the Union; and our aim was to modify it by the nearest possible approach to that happy mean between the extreme opinions of such as demand a total abandonment of all protection on one hand, and of those who insist upon protection as a primary object on the other. I have no doubt that this is the only foundation upon which wise and just legislation can be based, when interests really conflicting are to be affected by the action of the General Government. Conferences with each other, and with the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, (Mr. McKay,) were frequently held as to the best mode of altering and reforming the tariff of 1842. The more eminent men of the Democratic party in the Senate, and leading statesmen from different sections of the Union in Congress, took part in the deliberations and investigations which preceded and accompanied the formation of what was then called and known as "McKay's bill and report," viz. in March, 1844. In the councils whence that bill proceeded I had the honor to be admitted as an humble and unpretending participator, so that I knew, and it cannot be denied, that quite all the Democratic Senators from the South and West, and very nearly every one from the North and East, assented to or acquiesced in it. It formed a subject of congratulation, I remember, amongst the members of the party from all sections at that time, (1844,) that the opinions and views of Democrats in the National Councils has been thus brought to harmonize in what was thought to be a reasonable, prudent, practical measure of legislation upon this subject, which seemed likely to put at rest and settle the tariff dispute. Unfortunately, it did not pass the House of Representatives; I will not stop to state the cause. But, notwithstanding its temporary defeat in that body, the Democratic party at once put themselves before the people of the Union upon that bill as a common platform, and it was promulgated as their proposed scheme of reforming the tariff act of 1842. "McKay's report" of 1844 was published and sent forth as the true and authentic interpretation of their views in regard to the change we were afterwards to insist upon. So I understood it at the time, and ever since, and so have I constantly declared. The bill was named after its author and advocate, (Mr. McKay,) a statesman of North Carolina—a Southern man and a Democrat. My own opinions in its favor were freely expressed in all my intercourse with you, and they are not unknown in any quarter. The Democratic press in North Carolina, without exception, applauded it. The Democratic party zealously approved of it throughout our limits. If there was a single one of them who did not, I am yet to learn the fact. Hundreds, if not thousands, of the other party in our State gave their approving voice in its favor. Our elections in 1844 and 1845, all of them, were conducted upon that basis, so far as the tariff question entered into them at all. Every intelligent man in the nation knows the fact that the fall elections of 1844, and those in the spring of 1845, throughout the United States, for members to the present Congress, were carried on, if not upon the same basis, with a knowledge of that bill and report. The North saw in it a pledge of the *South* and West that we did not mean to break down and oppress the labor and industry of the North and East. The South saw in it a reasonable concession to their demand for practical free trade. The people every where saw in it the hope for moderate legislation, and the prospect of a permanent arrangement of a question that had been agitating the nation for a quarter of a century; and if your memory still serves you with a recollection of any of the speeches of our candidates for the last Legislature or the present Congress, made in North Carolina only a year ago, I beg to know whether it was not uniformly proclaimed that all *true* Democrats were going in favor of "McKay's bill" of 1844! Bear in mind that the "McKay bill" of 1844 and the McKay bill of 1846 agree in nothing but the name, as I will show you hereafter.

And what, let me ask, was the result of all this? In the North, as well as in the South and West, the elections to the present Congress ended favorably to the Democratic party. A Democratic majority of more than sixty were returned to the House of Representatives. The same party held a majority in the Senate. And a Democratic President, nominated after the "McKay bill" of 1844 had been framed and approved by the party, was elected by the votes of States in the North as well as the South; a Southern and a Western President, whom we could not have elected without the votes of Northern States. Of course I cannot undertake to affirm, as a fact, that the Northern States which voted for the Democratic party were induced to do it by McKay's bill and report of 1844. But this I know, and will say, that it was put forth as a political peace-offering upon the tariff, and that the Northern people at once rallied to the support of the party in numbers largely beyond those which had heretofore supported it; and that it was *expected by us when that offering was made that it would conciliate the Northern Democrats;* and I have no doubt that it enlisted the support of thousands who would not have sustained the party without it. Now, then, I put it to the conscience of the people of North Carolina, who I know love all their country—North, South, East, and West—whether, under such circumstances, I was bound to violate my sense of duty, and, contrary alike to this party-pledge and to my own sober judgment as a Senator, to assent to an act which violated, out and out, the "McKay bill" of 1844, when there was no public emergency to require it, and no national exigency to excuse it, and that when I did most confidently believe that the new tariff act of the present Congress was, in itself, unwise and full of mischief to the Republic! Was it my duty to you, or to the Democratic party of North Carolina, to have done that? And had I no right to resign and retire from it? Was I bound to hold on to my office, and put up the pretended excuse that the Democrats of North Carolina had changed their minds, and repudiated "McKay's bill" of 1844 for a new and different measure in 1846, or that the people desired me to pass the latter, when, forsooth, I did not know the fact to be so, and in my heart I did not believe it? So far from its being the case, I more than doubt whether thousands of you have not taken it for granted, or been led to believe, down to this day, that the "McKay bill" of 1844 was the same thing that is called so in 1846 whereas they are as different as light is from darkness. No, my constituents never required such things of me.

Believe me, I do not mean to bring into question the course of other Democratic Senators who condemned the act, and yet gave it their vote. It is my right to state that there were not a few of them who did that. Neither do I mean by this to assail my friend Mr. McKay. Far from it. They are my friends personally and politically, and in taking a different view of their duty they did me no wrong, and in defending my own conduct, I intend not to arraign theirs. Whilst I have pursued the light of my conscience, they have followed theirs. In questions of conscience, it must be conceded that God is the judge, and every man must stand or fall according as each believes for himself. So that not unfrequently there are cases where men in the same circumstances may act differently, and yet both be guiltless.

But what I have said upon the history and purpose of the "McKay bill" of 1844 did not form all of my objection to the new tariff of 1846, improperly named "McKay's bill; and which I shall, for the sake of discrimination, more properly call the "Experimental Tariff."

My opinions shall be laid before you without disguise, and you shall see whether, taken in connexion with an unnecessary and improper abandonment of the real McKay bill of 1844, they do not show, that in my hostility to the experimental tariff, I was faithful to you and my country, and true to myself and my party.

Fortunately for me, those opinions, so far as they looked forward to its ultimate consequences on the harmony of the party or the welfare of the Republic, I am no longer under the necessity of supporting by labored arguments. For good or evil, the law has passed. If it should be repealed or modified at the next session, that will be of itself a complete vindication of my opposition to it at the present. If it should be permitted to remain in force in the form that I was required to vote upon it, then time will soon determine whether my opinion of it was right or wrong. I abide the result without fear; yet, if I know myself, without a wish to see evil come of it, merely for the sake of claiming hereafter the merit of political sagacity for my resistance to it.

These, then, were my opinions, as they are now:

First. Our country is involved in an expensive war, and the wisest among you cannot foresee its close. We have a large army invading Mexico, and a large navy off her coasts, along the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Mexico. The sum already appropriated by Congress for the Government expenditures of the fiscal year exceeds FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars. Will the experimental tariff raise revenue sufficient to "pay as we go?" Certainly not. Congress knew that, and therefore authorized a loan of ten millions, at the very time we were passing this tariff; and the first act of the next session will probably be one for ten millions more! Will it produce revenue enough to pay *one half* of the appropriations? I am quite sure it will not. Its advocates did not assert that it will do much more. Therefore, if this experiment works as well as its warmest friends have predicted, the Government will fall in debt twenty-five millions this (fiscal) year. So long as the war lasts, and for such a period of time after it as the war expenses continue, it will be the same thing. But if the experiment works as illy as its more violent opponents have said of it, why then it will hardly go at all. I think the truth lies between them. It will work, but it will work badly, and work you deeply in debt; and if it is adhered to "without alteration," the public debt will be increased not much short of THIRTY MILLIONS the first year, and I can see no way to prevent its yearly increase, except by a resort to direct taxes.

Direct taxes ought to be our very last resort—public debt is an evil that I abhor more than ever since I was a member of Congress; and therefore it was the conclusion of my mind that this tariff experiment ought not to be tried, and certainly not at this particular time. The acts of a Congress which went to diminish the revenue, but to increase the expenditures, did not seem to me to be consistent with prudence in any Government, more especially in a time of war. The tariff system, according to my judgment, was a most unfit subject for party experiments; and at the time of a yearly expenditure of fifty millions of dollars, and of a foreign war, such experiments amounted to party rashness. If the war should end soon, still the Government here, we knew, expected to terminate it by a treaty for peace and a new territory, viz: California. No honest country would take the territory without paying the owner for it, and, if we would, Mexico cannot yield it upon any other terms. Hence, whether we were to have peace or war with Mexico, we needed much more money to carry on the Government. When the plainest rules of arithmetic and common sense thus compelled me to withhold my support from a tariff experiment, to be made now, at the expense of the nation's credit, how could I hesitate?

Second. The tariff of 1842 ought to have been modified, but not by an act which reduced the duties as early as the 1st December.

In all great alterations of the tariff diminishing duties, the reductions ought to be made upon reasonable notice to the people whose property and business will be affected by them. In that case there may be inconvenience to some, but it does not bring ruin down upon so many innocent people. Not giving time, infant factories are destroyed by the hand of legislation, and the older and more mature establishments are compelled to diminish their operations forthwith, and consequently to discharge a number of their laborers, and reduce the wages of all. The laborers suffer more than the owners, because they are less able to bear it. The sudden loss of work will be to many of them and their families a loss of food and raiment; and that which the law-maker is commanded to pray for—his "daily bread"—he would be thus rudely taken by law from the workingman of his country. And the experimental tariff act was the more objectionable, inasmuch as many of our countrymen—the Northern laborers, who are to suffer under it—will be put out of employment in the beginning of winter, when other employments will be obtained with great difficulty; and at the North the poor, without labor and wages, encounter a degree of suffering in that inclement season which we have no just conception of at the South. You must see it before you can fully appreciate it. Also a sudden alteration of the tariff must of necessity disturb the home market of our manufacturers, coal-diggers, and mechanics, and involve hundreds and thousands, in losses to some, ruin to others, and suffering to many.

Even a bad tariff law, then, should not be repealed so as to fall down too hastily, when its gradual abrogation would create less inconvenience to the Government, and its sudden change may oppress the poor, or do injustice to any section. The Government ought to have compassion on all the people, and particularly upon the laboring classes. The manufacturers at the North are not all "Abbott Lawrences," whose fortune has been the theme of so many tariff speeches. The compromise tariff act, under Gen. Jackson, in 1833, reduced the duties gradually and periodically for nine years. *It* gave nine years' notice. *This Experimental Tariff* will reduce all the duties upon only four months' notice! The latter was harsh, cruel, unjust legislation: harsh to the wealthy, cruel to the laborer, and unjust to both; and the general welfare did not require it.

Third. The Independent Treasury, of itself a great change; the Warehousing act another; and the Experimental Tariff, the greatest of them all, will, when taken together, work an entire revolution of our financial system. One at a time they might have been introduced more safely, some of them wisely. But by being so nearly united, as they will be, in the time of their commencement, it is calculated to excite apprehension and alarm. To put them into simultaneous operation was, indeed, a political movement of party too violent and too potent for good. They will affect all the business of the people most injuriously; and, with a Government expenditure of fifty millions and a revenue under twenty millions, the Government itself may be crushed under their combined operation. To attempt it when the nation was at war abroad, and the Government was in the money market, or soon expected there, as a borrower at home, clearly appeared to my mind to be unwisely jeopardizing public credit and private confidence. Revolutions are seldom reforms, and certainly reforms need not always be revolutions. One must reasonably fear that, without a miracle, such strong measures, acting with their combined power against the existing order of things in the country, may create a revulsion in trade, pecuniary distress, hard times, popular excitements, and sectional agitations, preceding another contest for the Presidency, and do nobody any good but a few political agitators and rich speculators. I thought they would go very far towards producing an overthrow of the Democratic party, if they did not entirely accomplish it. These consequences were too natural not to be apprehended; and the last mentioned result was openly predicted by some and probably anticipated by others of my own friends, who yet voted for the experimental tariff bill without approving of it. Unless it should be repealed, or materially modified, its consequences now belong to the developements of the future; so I need not illustrate the grounds of my conviction by minuter statements. Let time test its correctness.

Fourth. In none of the tariff acts of the United States in former years was the industry of our own country burdened by discriminations made *against* home manufactures. Their policy was to build up and not to destroy, to protect and not to oppress. Not so the experimental tariff. And is it not a mistake to suppose that the republican people of North Carolina were at any time hostile to those acts merely because they were "*protective?*" Our hostility was aimed at the *extent* of the thing, not the *thing* itself; at *extreme* protection, not protection *per se*. With here and there an individual exception—for republicans in those days were allowed to differ—I boldly affirm that this was the republican doctrine of our State; and the people will know it to be true when I remind them that it was precisely the point of our dispute with the Nullifiers. They were against protection *out and out*. we, the (Jackson) republican party of North Carolina in particular, went for *incidental* protection, *moderate* protection by "judicious tariff." They were for declaring the tariff of 1828 and 1832 unconstitutional, and nullifying it because it *protected* manufactures. We thought it was unjust because the protection was *extreme*, but not unconstitutional, and that the "Union must be preserved." What the republican party of North Carolina thought then, I thought, and spoke, and wrote.

And coming down to more recent events, let me say that McKay's bill of 1844 was a tariff of incidental protection, which you and I, and all the Democrats in Congress from North Carolina approved and sustained, and the people of our party in North Carolina nowhere opposed last year, and the press of the party defended up to the inauguration and afterwards, and even down to the day of the report from the present Secretary of the Treasury. Careful study, longer experience, and closer examination, have confirmed me in the faith of those times, fortified as it was by the authority of the administrations of *Washington*, and *Jefferson*, and *Madison*, and *Monroe*, and *Jackson*, all Southern republicans and Southern Presidents. Is consistency treason? It may be a misfortune to me that I was unable to change with the times, but it would be a crime to deny my faith. To avoid misrepresentation I give you the words of those wise, and eminent, and patriotic men. Hear Washington:

Extract of a speech of George Washington, President of the United States, to Congress, January 8, 1790.

"A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite; and their safety and interest require that they should promote such *manufactories* as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military supplies."

"The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and *manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation.*"

In accordance with this general recommendation, the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Hamilton) to report to them upon the subject of manufactures, and particularly as to the means of promoting such as would tend to render the United States independent of foreign nations for military and other essential supplies; and his report was submitted in December, 1791, wherein he said:

"The expediency of manufactures in the United States, which was not long since deemed very questionable, appears at this time to be pretty generally admitted."—P. 123.

And again he said:

"A question has been made concerning the constitutional right of the Government of the United States to apply this species of encouragement, [to manufactures,] but there is certainly no good foundation for such a question."—P. 136.

And again he said:

"It is not uncommon to meet with an opinion that, though the promoting of manufactures may be the interest of a part of the Union, it is contrary to that of another part. The Northern and Southern regions are sometimes represented as having adverse interests in this respect. Those are called manufacturing, these agricultural States; and a species of opposition is imagined to subsist between the manufacturing and agricultural interests.

"Ideas of a contrariety of interests between the Northern and Southern regions of the Union are, in the main, as unfounded as they are mischievous. The diversity of circumstances on which such contrariety is usually predicated, authorizes a directly contrary conclusion. Mutual wants constitute one of the strongest links of political connexion; and in the means of mutual supply. Suggestions of an opposite complexion are ever to be deplored, as unfriendly to the steady pursuit of one great common cause, and to the perfect harmony of all its parts."—P. 134. (See State Papers, Finances, vol. 1, pages 123, 134, and 136.)

These were the doctrines of Washington, and of Washington's Administration. And now hear Washington again:

Extract of a speech of George Washington, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7, 1796.

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the *encouragement of manufactures*. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a *continuance* of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

Hear Jefferson:

Extract of a Message from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Congress, November 8, 1808.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent Powers of Europe, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of PROTECTING DUTIES AND PROHIBITIONS, become permanent."

Hear Madison:

Extract of a Message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, November 5, 1811.

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent.

"Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufacturers from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defence and our *primary* wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies."

Extract of a Message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, December 5, 1815.

"In adjusting the *duties on imports* to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition, which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted, for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief that with a *protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake*, it will become at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials of them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded."

Hear Monroe:

Extract of a Message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7, 1819.

"*It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures.* In what manner the evils which have been adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable in other respects to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress."

Extract of a Message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, December 3, 1822.

"From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and cannot be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to *cherish and sustain our manufactures*. Satisfied, however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of our Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a *critical knowledge of the effect* to be produced by the *slightest change*. On full consideration of the subject, in all its relations, I am persuaded that a further augmentation may now be made of the *duties* on certain foreign articles, *in favor of our own*, and without affecting injuriously any other interest."

Extract of a Message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, December 2, 1823.

"Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged; and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the *tariff*, for the purpose of affording such additional *protection* to those articles which we are prepared to *manufacture*, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country."

Hear Jackson:

Extract of a Message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, December 8, 1829.

"No very considerable change has occurred, during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our agriculture, commerce, or manufactures.

"To regulate its conduct so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations could not, by common consent, be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

"The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and *the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war.* When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. *Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.*

"In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation subjected to such influences can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional lines, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendency, the North, the South, the East, and the West should unite in diminishing any burden of which either may justly complain.

"The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. *It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.*

"Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent. They enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes."

Extract of a Message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, December [illegible].

"Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

"The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional, and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

"In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

"[illegible] declarations on this interesting subject should be mingled with those *partisan conflicts* [illegible] institutions, is to [illegible] To use this great [illegible] so often divides and [illegible] to the short-[illegible] destroy a hope of [illegible] to the great body of the [illegible] general interest. I cannot, [illegible] in taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course."

Extract of a Message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, December 6, 1831.

"The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the Government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest."

Now, the experimental tariff, as I interpret it, fundamentally violated this doctrine. It discriminated, but it did so against our domestic labor; and in that way, and to that extent, it made war upon the vital interests of the north. And pray, what inducements were offered to North Carolina, by this experiment, that her senators should help to carry on the unnatural conflict? What [illegible] desire for an apparent [illegible] where there was really no [illegible]. North Carolina had no local or State interest which will be served or elevated by it. None whatever.

The limits of this address will not allow of illustrations by a tedious detail of enumerated articles. I reserve that for a more suitable occasion, only remarking, for the present, that should any be disingenuous enough to deny this characteristic of the new tariff, no one, who regards his reputation, will venture to contradict the fact, that the experimental tariff does not discriminate in *favor* of American manufactures; and not to discriminate in their favor, moderately and reasonably, by a "live and let live" law of love amongst brethren of a common country, is the same thing in principle, though not in degree, as to discriminate *against* them. Verily, it appeared to me that its passage would be substituting the theories of yesterday learned in the law office, for the experience of fifty years of our own government, and the practice of all civilized nations, for the sake of prepetrating an experiment upon the people of the United States.

Fifth. The last objection I shall trouble you with is to the new principle, that all "duties are to be laid ad valorem." It is not the least remarkable circumstance, connected with the passage of the act, that this new *ad valorem* article in the democratic creed was supported by the sanction of no distinguished name but Henry Clay's! and Mr. Clay's friends say, that even he has been misrepresented, to furnish the authority.

Another not unimportant circumstance is, that the people of my State have been commanded to dishonor me, as one not true to the doctrine of a party tariff of "ad valorem duties;" and, *therefore*, treacherous to them; when I put it to your consciences, that there are thousands and tens of thousands of good North Carolina democrats, who, so far from having adopted it as their political creed, did never so much as hear of it until long since my election to the Senate! Let each one answer for himself—Did you ever understand it before? In sincerity, I declare, that until after my election to the Senate, I did not, and I presume you did not. But I think I understand it now, my countrymen, and I venture to guess, that the more you know of it, and the longer it shall be tried, the less you will like it.

But let me tell you what it is: It is to lay duties or taxes upon goods imported from foreign countries, according to the value of the goods at the market from whence they come—the *law* fixing the per cent., and the *collector* of it ascertaining the foreign value of whatever is taxed—viz: the sum of the tax—for which he is not responsible to you, but to the Treasury Department. And a specific duty is the same tax imposed upon the same article—the *law* itself, however, distinguishing the values, by establishing the particular sum of taxation, and leaving nothing for the *collector* to do but to weigh or measure the quantity; wherein, if he be guilty of fraud, he may probably be convicted, or if disposed to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is *specific* the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is *ad valorem* he not only measures or weighs the quantity, but likewise determines, upon his own judgment, the foreign value of the things imported. The uniform rule, as approved by your government, has been heretofore, that of making all the duties specific which can be made so, and let the others be ad valorem; but to reduce the list of *ad valorem* duties, from time to time, by adding to the list of *specifics*. The experimental tariff condemns and repudiates this policy altogether, and prescribes a new one, of having *all* the duties ad valorem, and *none* of them specific. With this explanation, you can have no difficulty in comprehending my objections to the new principle of the experimental tariff.

It was a maxim of the revolution, that "representation and taxation should go together." Now, this is a great principle of liberty never to be despised; and the abrogation of it cannot be necessary to the interest of the republic. But it means nothing, unless it creates the duty of laying taxes by the *law*, and not by the *officers* who collect it; so that the citizen who reads the law may, as far as practicable, see in it what it taxes him: officers, too, whom the people have no agency in appointing and cannot remove—officers who, in assessing values, exercise their own discretion, and whose individual judgment, in this country, as to the market value of property in all foreign lands, cannot be successfully impeached, because the witnesses to do it live abroad, and cannot be got here; and if they could, it would still be almost impossible to convict the officer of *intentional* falsehood. It must be proved that he was wrong, and knew it too. Is not this new doctrine, then, more than a slight departure from this maxim of the republic? Shall it be approved, upon the notion that this great principle of a representative democracy has become impracticable? Shall we sanction the pretence, that the *people's representatives* will cheat them in adopting the *specific* duties, and assume at the same time that custom-house officers will be more scrupulous and more just to you, in fixing the values under a system of *ad valorem* duties? Ought such a departure from a great and fundamental doctrine of representative government to be tolerated, much less ingrafted permanently into the laws of a free people, without unavoidable necessity, and sanctified as a part of our democratic faith, without notice to the people! A step or two further, and we shall be carried to a point where Congress can do nothing but declare the aggregate revenues which may be levied for the government and leave the Treasury Department to collect them as may seem best to its officers, and according to its rules.

I come now to show that what the experimental tariff makes the *rule* of taxation, the fathers of the republic made the *exception*. What they declared was a fruitful mother of frauds, it has adopted as the only parent of our revenues!

In 1795, when *Washington* was President, Alexander Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the House of Representatives, used the following words, viz:

"According to the present laws, imposing duties on articles imported into the United States, not much short of one-third of the whole amount of the duties is derived from articles rated ad valorem.

"In other nations, where this branch of revenue, as with us, is of principal, or very considerable consequence, and where no peculiarity of situation has tendered to keep the rates of duty low, experience has led to contract more and more the number of those rated specifically; that is, according to weight, measure, or other rules of quantity.

"The reason of this is obvious: it is to guard against evasions, which infallibly happen in a greater or less degree when duties are high. It is impossible for the merchants of my country to have manifested more probity than those of the United States on this subject; and it is firmly believed that there never was one in which illicit purchase to the disadvantage of the revenue have obtained so little as hitherto in this. Yet would it be a delusive expectation, that, with duties so considerable as those which now exist, a disposition will not be experienced in some individuals, who carry on our import trade, to evade the payment of them, and this to an extent sufficient to make it prudent to guard with circumspection, and by every reasonable precaution, against the success of such attempts. It is needless to repeat, that this will contribute as much to the interest of the fair trader as to that of the revenue.

"It is believed that in our system the method of raising ad valorem could with convenience be brought within a much *narrower* compass, and it is evident that to do so will contribute materially to the *security of the revenue*."—(*See American State Papers, Finance, vol. 1, page* 348.)

In 1801, under Jefferson's administration, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate, said that—

"In order to guard, as far as possible, against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay *specific* duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem, as may be susceptible of that alteration."—(See American State Papers, Finance, vol. 1, p. 702.)

In 1816, under Madison's administration, A. J. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the House of Representatives, and in answer to a resolution of the preceding session, after a thorough examination, said:

"That articles imported to a great amount should rather be charged with *specific* duties upon their weight and measure, in order to guard against evasions and *frauds*, than with ad valorem duties on their value."—(See American State Papers, Finance, vol. 3, p. 91.)

In 1818, under Monroe's administration, William H. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of 1817, directing him to report such measures as might be necessary for the more effectual execution of the revenue laws, said:

"In order to provide an adequate remedy against the frauds and evasions which already exist, and to prevent their further increase, it is respectfully submitted," &c.

And then, after recommending twenty-four additional laws, he adds:

"Whatever may be the reliance that ought to be placed in the efficacy of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to *diminish*, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying *ad valorem* duties."—(See American State Papers, vol. 3, p. 236.)

These opinions, of the great and eminent men of our country, were never controverted, so far as we know, until the present time; and upon what principle of patriotism or of democracy was I expected to refuse to them the homage of my confidence and support? What should have induced me to forego the conclusions of my own judgment, fortified by such authority and confirmed by the experience of the government for half a century? In all my conferences with senators, no better reason was given to me for it than that the bill would destroy the tariff of 1842; but the remedy was as bad, if not worse, than the disease, and the operation seemed to me almost as unwise as to "cut off the head for a cure of the toothache."

I have now explained to you the origin, and reminded you of the character of McKay's bill of 1844. I have intimated to you the nature of those party, not to say, those moral obligations, which were contracted antecedent to the elections of 1844, and I have told you how they were imposed upon me, as one of your senators, in my best attempts to sustain the democratic party by harmonizing the country generally upon a distracting conflict of local interests. I have also shown you how the tariff bill proposed at this session was altogether a different one, and every way objectionable in its details, and in its principles, and in the time of its operation, and, I might have added, in the manner it was urged upon the Senate, and how utterly impossible it was with me, on account of all these things, to vote for the bill without amendment, even along with other democratic senators, with our mouths gagged, our judgments unconvinced, and our deliberations forestalled upon a question which I always thought to be a national one, above the dominion of any political party whatever.

I now proceed to lay before you an unadorned narrative of my party conferences in connexion with this subject, and leave it for you to characterize as it deserves the injustice that has been done to me by all those who have brought into question my faithfulness to the *democratic party*.—Where my defamers have been prompted by malice, they are entitled to my compassion; where they have been led by the spirit of envy, they are more worthy of their own; where they have been stimulated into activity by a vain conceit or the love of notoriety, or of a petty political eclat, they are deserving of my contempt, and richly are they rewarded with it.—But I owe it to *honest men*, who may have been misled by their unfounded accusations, to disabuse their minds, so far as I can do it without a betrayal of that confidence which, amongst *gentlemen*, is implied in private conversations, no matter what may be their subject, and which is seldom betrayed without misrepresentation. If necessary, I have liberty to do otherwise, but I shall avoid all unnecessary repetition of the declarations of others to me.

When the tariff bill first reached the Senate, I was in Raleigh, and then communicated to an intimate political friend how difficult I should find it to support it without important amendments, expressing to him my exceeding anxiety and fears upon the subject. Immediately after my return to this city, the first day of the debate in the Senate, I told several of the senators (democrats) with whom I was most intimate, the same thing, and, upon a conference, suggested to two of them that I might have to resort to a resignation: but they did not agree with me, and I consented to think further of that. It had been voted by the party to have no reference, and agreed to have no amendment to the bill. Next day, I held a long and confidential conversation with the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES himself upon this subject, and informed him of my determination not to vote for the bill; but left it to his discretion whether to keep that purpose secret or not. In that interview, such was my anxiety to reconcile my duty with the wishes of others, that I consented to waive my opposition, and vote for the bill, however reluctantly, provided it were amended so that the new tariff would not go into operation before 4th March, 1847. The bill would then have operated as a repeal of the tariff act of 1842, and so far I was willing to support it. But I desired its operation to be postponed to some period which would be less oppressive to existing manufactures, and which might allow Congress time to correct its errors, and, after full deliberation, to amend it before the existing system had been destroyed—for deliberation had been refused, and amendments excluded, although the one was due to the subject, and the others were admitted to be necessary. By that time, too, I hoped we might have peace with Mexico, and, indeed, I entertained no doubt that Congres would see the necessity for modifying the act at the next session. I knew well that the Senate were about passing the bill, contrary to the judgement of a majority, under the duress of a *party drill;* yet, unwise as that was, my feelings were averse to going against the course of my party in that body. These reasons I assigned to the PRESIDENT, whose name is not used *without his express license*. Upon my return to the Senate chamber, as I had promised to do, I told several senators, who were regarded as leaders upon this question, that I could not vote for the bill, unless it should be amended as above; but, if it were so amended, *I would give it my vote*. And I again promised to keep my objections and purposes a secret from the other side, until my own party had been consulted, and *until I should be obliged to act*. The secret was kept sacredly upon my part, and no whig senator knew of my opposition to the bill. With that view it was, that, down to the day before I resigned, I had no conference with persons in Washington, and out of the Senate, upon this subject, except the President of the United States himself, and one of his cabinet; unless it may be, that, in general terms, I hinted to one of my colleagues in the House that I was embarrassed; but he asked no interview, and I sought none. On the day before I resigned I went into the country with a private gentleman and personal friend, (a distinguished democrat,) to consult with him upon the single point of my resigning, or of making resistance to the bill. I had frequent conversations with senators, and during Wednesday and Thursday, before the vote was taken in the Senate, I held three confidential conferences with the PRESIDENT, by his request, to whom my determination to vote against the bill was always known. It is unnecessary for me to allude to our intimate personal and political relations or to state the particular conversations that occurred, if it were possible to repeat such conversations with perfect accuracy. Suffice it to say, that he had notice of my difficulties, and knew all about my determination, except my intention to resign. I was not willing to tell him of my intention to resign, when there could have been no motive for it, but to constrain his magnanimity into a resistance of my self-sacrifice to his administration. He saw that my mind was made up, and he respected my scruples, though he was not indifferent to their supposed political consequences to me, or to his administration. I will not say more.

I had been positively informed, before my last interviews with the President, that the democratic senators could not unite, or would not agree, upon the amendment which I had suggested, and the reason assigned to me was, that it would jeopard the bill in the other House to alter it, and that the House would reject it, if it went back. I replied to this, that it was a mistaken calculation; and if not, then the bill ought not to pass with the *people's representatives against it!* The sequel proved that I was right, for it had to be returned to them, in consequence of another amendment, and yet it passed, as it had done before. The democratic senators must have regarded any effort of mine to amend the bill *contrary to their wishes*, and after all that had passed, as a [illegible] upon their bill, and perhaps they would have been justified in that; and therefore [illegible] move an amendment [illegible] faith to the party [illegible] amending the bill aga[illegible] to let my opposition [illegible] *bore suspicion*. So I [illegible] do anything which [illegible] or interfere with my political party relations with democratic senators, and therefore resolved not to be put in array against them at all, until I was forced to the wall, when, (as I told them,) I would be "compelled to follow the dictates of my conscience, party or no party, and leave the consequences with God." There is no senator, I am sure, who ever doubted my scruples, or if he did, he had self-respect enough to conceal his suspicion. On the contrary, the leading men of that body on the democratic side, without exception, as well as the President of the United States, expressed themselves to me, upon all occasions, anxiously, but most confidingly—all of them concurring in the wish that I could vote for the bill; none doubting my perfect sincerity. They saw and knew the conflict I had to endure betwixt feeling and duty, but which I am not able to describe to you. There was never an hour when I could not have altered my course, without any abatement of their respect, or any sacrifice to my own pride of opinion, if I could have reconciled it to my sense of duty, and my conscience, under any circumstances, to vote for the bill *as it was*. Yet my convictions were too strong for that. I COULD NOT DO IT. And nothing remained for me but to continue in my place and vote *against* my party friends, or to *resign* my seat, at a period when no other question was likely to be affected by it. I owe it to myself to state, that all those who knew beforehand of my intention to resign, with one voice dissuaded me from it, for reasons indicative of their confidence and attachment, personal and political; and after my resignation had been laid upon the table of the Vice President, a number of them, without my knowledge, interposed to have its presentation delayed until I could be solicited to recall it. But my own *opinion* never varied upon that point, and [illegible] sonally vindicated [illegible] of deference to [illegible] *done* [illegible] *for the party that an honest man could do, I chose to resign*. And now, after a calm review of all the circumstances, I do not hesitate to declare, that I should do precisely the same thing, were it to be done over again, and these are my reasons:

Democratic senators, numbering twenty-seven, had agreed to vote for the experimental tariff bill; and so had Mr. Jarnagin a whig senator from Tennessee. I knew that Mr. Jarnagin expected to vote for it, for he not only had told me himself, but I also had reliable information of the fact, that he had given assurances of his fixed determination to do so, which it was hardly possible for him or any man to violate; and I had knowledge, more than a week before I resigned, that, in case of a tie, the VICE PRESIDENT meant to vote in favor of it. The result has proved that I was not mistaken in my facts. From these facts, it may be seen that, with my vote or without it, the bill was destined to pass the senate. If I had kept my seat, and voted *for* the bill, it would have passed by a vote of twenty nine! If I had kept my seat, and voted *against* it, the bill would have passed by the casting vote of the Vice President!

But why resign, as my vote against the bill would not have counted in the result? It was not to be expected that I should vote against my party friends without defending my vote. A speech in the Senate at that time would have created great excitement, and no doubt the same persons who now complain of my resigning would have denounced me for holding on to my office, merely for the sake of making war upon my party. My friends in the Senate, who had resolved not to speak, might have had reason to accuse me of selfishness, and probably some of my reasons, uttered in the warmth of a public speech, might have appeared as much like arraigning others as defending myself. In short, I deprecated the possibility of an open rupture with those I loved, but with whom I dared not act, and was ever ready to sacrifice much more than a place in the Senate to avoid it, unless my duty to the country had demanded that risk at my hands—"Country before party, but party before self," has always been my principle of action. If my self-sacrifice did not secure the peace it was intended to propitiate *out* of the Senate, I am abundantly rewarded by its effects in the Senate. My firm intention was quietly [illegible] not to attack a measure of [illegible] had been passed by my [illegible] own vindication. And [illegible] been kept, if [illegible] had not *forced* th[illegible] defence.

But I kept my [illegible] secret. You have seen, that, to the [illegible] it was an act of *party deference* on my part, which a partisan has no right to condemn, and a man can see, who will see, that it was neither more nor less than an unselfish act of duty upon the facts already stated. If any one had been inclined to question the policy of the concealment beforehand, the result proved his mistake, since it did no harm to the party or the bill; and it it had turned out otherwise, the fault would not have been mine. It was a secret of the party at *my hazard*, and instead of being blamed for it, I might reasonably put in a claim for credit. Having once consented not to disclose my hostility to the bill, it become a point of personal honor with me, and a prudent man, who has that to keep, cannot be too cautious in selecting the politicians who are to assist him.

But I resigned without a right to do so, and without the leave of my State? Is that true? Let us see. Suppose every voter in the democratic party had commanded me to vote for the bill, and yet my own judgment had prevailed, as it did, against the joint influence of my feelings, my individual friendships, and my personal ambition: is there a man who will deny that I still had a perfect right to resign my station and save my conscience? Did any one ever before suppose that *party* had the right to claim dominion over the *man* who served them, as well as the *office* they had bestowed—over the *soul* as well as the *station* of their agent? Never, never.

But in my case there is no room for new theories. The legislature that elected me passed resolutions, declaratory of their doctrine. They were passed by the *party* that elected me. Whilst the "voice of God in the soul of man" demanded my opposition to the experimental tariff, a democratic State legislature, at the utmost, only demanded of me to do otherwise *or resign;*" and for obeying both God and man, as I have, are you called upon to denounce me? [illegible] No man, with a due sense of honor and accountability could put himself in a position where obedience to the mandates of others was both imperative and unavoidable; and nobody would be fit to serve the republic who could. Upon any such terms, it would be infamous to serve any party.

But the North Carolina resolutions, of themselves, constitute at once my defence, and a refutation of the absurd notion that senators who cannot obey have no right to reign without being criminal.

They are here:

Resolutions of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

"*Resolved*, That the legislature of this State have a right to instruct the senators of this State in Congress, whenever, in the opinion of the legislature, they misrepresent the wishes of the State, or the magnitude of the occasion shall require such instructions; and that it is the duty of the senators to obey the instructions given, OR TO RESIGN THEIR SEATS: *Provided*, The instructions to be given and obeyed require not the senator to commit a violation of the constitution, or an act of moral turpitude.

"*Resolved*, That while North Carolina, in the opinion of this legislature, will never object to any amount of taxes, equally apportioned, and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue to support the government, economically administered, yet this State will never consent to the imposition of taxes, the design and operation of which are to promote the interests of particular occupations at the general expense.

"*Resolved*, That the tariff law passed by the present Congress [1842] is based on protective principles, operating as a bounty to the manufacturing interests; and imposing unjust, unequal, and oppressive burdens upon other branches of industry, and particularly those peculiar to the southern States; and that such being the effects of this law, it is unwise in policy, dangerous to public liberty, and a perversion of that free constitution of government which was framed and adopted for the protection and security of all, and which will be best sustained by the equal operation of its laws and the just dispensation of its benefits to every American citizen.

"*Resolved*, That this law is not only protective in its character, and unequal in its operation, but that it violates the compromise of 1833, thus depriving the south of the benefits of that act precisely at the period when they were to accrue to us, and immediately after we had patiently and patriotically endured all its burdens; and, therefore, in the name of honor, justice, and good faith, the legislature of North Carolina do protest against this law, and insist that it should be modified so as to place it on the basis of revenue duties.

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby INSTRUCTED, and our representatives requested, to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That the governor of this State be required to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators in Congress, with the request that they lay them before the Senate of the United States.

"Ratified the 26th day of January, A. D. 1843.
"CALVIN GRAVES, S. H. C.
"LOUIS D. WILSON, S. S.

Are you instructionists? Behold here is a complete exculpation of my conduct. The legislature says that to "resign is not only the right, but the "duty" of a senator, who does not prefer to "obey" their instructions. It is not to "obey" without any other alternative, but it is to obey "or resign"—either one or the other—according to his own choice. So he does one "or" the other, he is faithful. Will the honest democracy of North Carolina, who have been forgetful of these instructions, perversely adhere to an error, by which they may have allowed themselves to prejudge one who has spent the best part of his life, and worn out his constitution, as I have, in upholding the democratic party in North Carolina, against political foes without and selfish demagogues within its fold? Will that be honorable, or just, or democratic? I leave your own hearts to answer.

Are you non-instructionists? Then remember that I had it not in my power to sacrifice myself to the country, for my vote could not have *prevented*, no more than it could have secured, the passage of the tariff act. With or without my vote, the deed would have been done. Remember, too, that these resolutions were passed by my own party, and the legislature who elected me; and my acceptance of the office, in the view of some honorable friends, might have been held to create an implied pledge that I would "resign," provided I did not obey their instructions; and therefore, that, independent of any political motive, to obey or resign," I had come under a personal obligation to do the same thing. Hence, by holding on to my seat and resisting, there might have been some room for censure, but I desired to have no such controversy, and as my resistance would have done no good to the republic, surely all will agree that it was my right to resign.

It must be confessed that these resolutions did not positively instruct the senators from North Carolina to vote for the experimental tariff by that name, nor by any other precise description of it. It is more than probable the legislature had not anticipated the invention of such a tariff; and I am sure I had not. But they did instruct their senators to "carry into effect the *principles* declared in the foregoing resolutions;" and a plausible argument, if not a sound one, might be made in favor of the construction, that their "principles," or at least some of them, would be carried into effect by the experimental tariff, and therefore, if I had remained in the Senate to vote *against* the tariff bill, it might have been alleged, and it would have been charged, that I had *disobeyed* the *instructions* of the North Carolina legislature merely for the sake of my office. And what could I have answered? Had I told you that the resolutions were obscure, and that therefore I had not been able to obey, my excuse would have been a false one, for I have already shown you that I dared not vote for the thing, had the instructions been sent in the *very words of the act*, whilst the alternative of resigning conceded to be both a right and my duty. Had I told you that a higher duty imposed upon me the obligation of *defeating* this new, unwise, and sectional tariff of 1846, in order to save the republic and the people from those injurious results which, according to my judgment, were almost unavoidable, and that therefore I had remained at my post in defiance of instructions, it would have been untrue in my case, for, as I have already stated, I *knew* the bill would pass with or without my vote. I was incapable of resorting to any such false pretext for my defence. As a Christian and a gentleman, it was my duty to assume, as the party [illegible] none would seem to have admitted [illegible] the "principles" of these resolutions were "carried out" by the experimental tariff; and, not being able to obey, it was therefore my duty to resign. If there had been any doubt [illegible] other "principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions," there was none upon the point [illegible] "duty to resign;" and his right to do that was unquestioned and unquestionable.

In so far as the legislature intended to declare hostility to the tariff act of 1842, I concurred with them; and I again repeat that my embarrassment grew altogether out of this: that the act by which it was proposed to get rid of the tariff of 1842, was, under the circumstances of its presentation, progress, and enactment, and in view of all its consequences to the party and the country, as bad or worse than the act of 1842; and a support of it by my vote was utterly repugnant to a sense of duty to myself, and of fealty to North Carolina and the Union: so that I retired from it as I would from a political pestilence. I did not do it sooner for the reasons already given; and for the additional reason that the governor of the State being a whig, it was impossible to surrender my office to the democratic party that elected me. If it was not my duty, it was certainly my right to postpone it until the August elections, and that right I exercised for the benefit of the democratic party, whose minions have been the first to denounce me for it! The people of North Carolina will not, they cannot, in honor and justice, give their sanction to such abominable iniquity. They are too just, too honorable, to approve of the execrable maxim that "all's fair in politics."

It may be regarded as no slight evidence of the faithfulness with which I adhered to my party obligations, that, after consenting, under the pressure of strong feelings, to vote for the experimental tariff, provided it could be amended so as to postpone its taking effect until 4th March next, I had very considerable doubts whether I had not gone too far. Yet, in my endeavors to avoid complaint, I adhered to my pledge, and nobody was suffered to know of my repentance. The minute before I resigned, it was made known that *I would* [illegible] *by that offer*, and a final answer was given by those competent to reply, that *the bill would certainly pass without my vote, and any alteration of it would endanger its passage in the other House*, and therefore no amendment would be voted for. This was communicated to me, and thereupon my resignation was handed in to the Senate.

Now, my friends and countrymen, I believe I have told you all, and I submit to your justice and common sense, whether ingenuity and malice combined can make out more against my conduct with this administration, upon the subject of the tariff, than an honest difference of opinion? Because the President recommended a tax law, must your senator therefore approve of it, without crossing a *t* or dotting an *i*? Because the administration wished to carry a bill for revenue, must your senator, against his own judgment, therefore vote for it? Because the Treasury Department may have become committed to a new experiment on the tariff, did it therefore become a part of the creed of democracy, and bind senators who were chosen long before this administration was elected? When, and where, and how, did these become a part of the political faith of North Carolina?—Who indoctrinated her and her people? What book teaches it? What precedents enforce it? What age illustrates it? The CONSTITUTION provides that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but here is a new doctrine in politics, and a new practice in carrying it out, as well as a new principle for laying duties! And will you proscribe me, simply because I resigned rather than give my vote thus to revolutionize at once, and without time for deliberation, or opportunity to amend the act, all the past experience of the government, and set aside the counsels of *Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe*, and *Jackson*?

I do not undertake to account, for the present at [illegible], for the extraordinary outrage that was perpetrated upon my rights as a man and a senator, as soon as I had resigned, and before I had been asked for my reasons or allowed time to speak for myself; nor to remark upon the servile [illegible] of some in our own State, who were quite [illegible] to follow the ignoble lead. There is a time [illegible] things. But to those in North Carolina, of every party, who aim to direct public opinion, I [illegible] to say a word in which they are interested, as much as I can be. How happened it that [illegible] democratic senator openly denounced this [illegible] as absurd, disgusting, and unfit to be touched, [illegible] was not noticed by party censures? [illegible] did it come about that another democratic senator, in debate, averred most emphatically that [the] omission of a tax upon tea and coffee for revenue was "*without excuse*," and not a word of [illegible] was made against him? Whence was [it that] democrats of *Virginia* voted against the administration upon the resolution of notice to terminate the Oregon convention, and no one was [illegible] to proclaim THEIR want of fealty to the party [and the] administration? And by what influence was it that *South Carolina* democrats did the like, [and] THEY went unreproved? Whence happened [it that] a democratic senator refused to vote for the *Mexican war*, and still HE was a good party man [and] administration man? And that other democratic senators voted against amendments to the independent treasury, reported upon the recommendation of the administration, and declared by [the] *secretary to be indispensable to his getting* [along], and yet THEY were treated as true and loyal, without any open reproaches? And, more than [all], how will you account for it, that other senators have denounced the President for the Oregon treaty, and openly charged him with *fraud, deceit*, and *hypocrisy*, and still THEY remained "very excellent friends" of this administration, and received [no] censures? But a senator from *North Carolina*, who enjoyed the personal confidence of the President more than any other, supported his administration more zealously, and, I may say, more successfully, than any other single senator has done—[an] early, intimate, unflinching friend, who [illegible] to his *heart* as well as his *head*, all he had [illegible]—has been denounced and slandered as a traitor and apostate, merely because he resigned [his] seat in the Senate into your hands, sooner than [violate] his conscience by voting for a measure of legislation, or disturb his friends by resisting it. [These] are the undeniable facts: look ye to their meaning.

Your friend and countryman,
WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.
WASHINGTON CITY, August 10, 1846.

APPENDIX—No. 1.

Senator HAYWOOD'S *letter of acceptance to the Legislature of North Carolina.*

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive, through your speakers, official notice of my election as a senator in the Congress of the United States from North Carolina, with a request that I would accept the same.

It has become so much a matter of course to [illegible] professions of gratitude for public favor, that I [illegible] without apprehension such professions [illegible] will be regarded as a mere form. But [illegible] as I have been, without any solicitation of [illegible], to assume the responsibilities of so distinguished a station in the service of North Carolina, [illegible] that a fit expression of my feelings to declare [that] I thank you, with all my heart, for this mark [of y]our confidence. Though oppressed by a painful distrust of my ability to do the half of what my affection for the State would prompt me to undertake in her behalf, still I believe it is my duty not to decline your nomination. I would that I had more experience and greater capacity for the public work. Such as I have shall be brought to [it] without reserve. Our State enjoys, as she deserves, an enviable reputation for honesty and disinterestedness. In her devotion to liberty and the [Union] she has been second to none. For submission to lawful authority, a reverence for law and order, and a general regard for personal rights, I do believe there is not such another people in the world. These virtues, while they distinguish the character of the State, do, at the same time, furnish strong motives for faithfulness in her public agents. I trust it may be in my power to show [my] own appreciation of her partiality by always regarding the station assigned to me as an instrument to advance her welfare; and if, in the order of Providence, it should be my lot to accomplish [any] great good, or to assist others in accomplishing [it, or to] prevent any serious evils to our common [country], and to North Carolina in particular, or to [assist] others in preventing them, I shall hereafter [rejoice] more that the good work was done, than [that] I did it, and much more than I now can [that] I have been chosen by you to attempt it.

On the other hand, should it be my misfortune [to fail] altogether, and to lose at the close the confidence which has been so generously bestowed in the outset, my friends shall not find a reason for [it] in the lack of zeal to do all my duty to North Carolina; nor will my enemies be able to [illegible] it in any degree, to a violation of *previous pledges, for, beyond such as my known political principles have authorized you fairly to infer, I am bound by no pledges whatever.* I do not affect to be ignorant that my election to the Senate [was made] by the democratic party; and I should [scorn] the thought of deserting the principles of that [party] after having been chosen to fill so exalted a [station] for the very purpose of helping to sustain them. [I am] myself heartily and conscientiously a *democrat*. It is the common lot of public men to encounter calumny and misrepresentation. That would seem to be a tax imposed by freedom upon patriotism, and I am not so vain as to expect to go free. May I not, however, be permitted on this occasion without censure from any quarter, to bespeak the candor of all just men against those suspicions which are so common, but so well calculated to weaken the hands of a representative? I do it more for the office of State senator than for myself, and not so much to protect my own feelings as to fortify the station I must occupy—suspicions, I mean, of the political integrity of a representative, begetting distrust, if he fails, on all occasions, to range himself as a servile follower behind some great party captain; and, on the other hand, causing even respectable men, to their own dishonor and that of human nature, to think of entrapping a political opponent from the path of rectitude by pretending to anticipate his treachery, if he happens to separate from his own party leaders upon any question whatever. The dread of false censures, by selfish men of one's own side, and the [illegible] enticements of flattery from the other, springing alike from this uncharitable source, constitute serious discouragements to a scrupulous and sensitive mind, against accepting a public office, whilst to venal or to timid men in office, they are perilous temptations to swerve from the manly performance of their duty. It must needs be that parties will exist; and perhaps it is right and proper that they should. I am not to be understood as deprecating party; but only the malignant ingenuity with which it strives to fasten itself upon all and any and every question which can be presented. This latter spirit is an undeniable evil. It makes us slaves to the bad passions, not only of ourselves, but of others also. It destroys the salutary influence of a well-regulated and patriotic party spirit, having for its object the happiness of the people, and looking to the welfare of the country. Honest statesmen have always been more or less party men. There are, however, as there always must be, some questions which concern our government above the rightful control of *mere party* questions, in the determination of which upright men, though attached to the same party, may differ without crime in either; and legislators for the Union, though belonging to opposite parties, may happen to concur without bad faith in either—questions upon which it were as factious to adhere to a party, contrary to the convictions of one's understanding, as it would be dishonorable upon others of a different character, to desert party, and to falsify the professions, by means of which he had been elevated to office. And is it not a dictate of prudence in the people to multiply, rather than to diminish, the number of these questions, as it should be a principle of honor among those who aim to give a direction to the popular mind, to allow to their representative that there are some points upon which, being left to think for himself, he will be expected to act independently according to his own judgment, without thereby exposing himself to be claimed as an ally by his enemies, or denounced as a traitor by his friends? Though a party man, therefore, upon measures which *legitimately* connect themselves with the acknowledged principles of party, and by no means approving the hypocrisy of statesmen or politicians who may feign to live *altogether* above its atmosphere, I dare not surrender the *State* to party, did fealty to the latter make it necessary to do it; nor will I ever sacrifice my party to *self*, should it be in my power to do that.

Relying upon the blessing of God on my efforts to serve North Carolina, and, as *her senator*, adhering to what is right for its own sake, in public as in private life, I shall strive to deserve alike the confidence of the State and of the party by whose favor this high trust has been confided to me. I am your friend and countryman,

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.
RALEIGH, January 16, 1843.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Caledonia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant, arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning. Her news is unimportant.

The Liverpool papers are filled with an account of the visit of Prince Albert to that place, and the magnificent doings on the occasion.

The cotton market was without any perceptible change. An improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the probability of the passage of our new tariff bill, the news of its passage by the House having already been received.

The value of iron was raised in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

Louis Bonaparte, Ex-King, &c., died at Leghorn, of apoplexy, on the 24th ultimo, aged sixty-seven years.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty for all political offences.

The debate on the sugar duties occupied two days, and the Government scheme triumphed by a majority of 245 to 135, nearly two to one. This result virtually abrogates the monopoly, and places sugar in the same category as corn, by an easy declension on the high road to free trade. Sir Robert Peel gave this ministerial measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

Another attempt had been made on the life of the King of France. While seated at a window in the palace of the Tuileries to listen to a concert performed by the National Guards on the 30th ultimo, a man in the crowd drew a pistol and fired two shots at the King. He missed him of course, and also those in the vicinity where the King sat. He was immediately arrested. His name is *Joseph Henry*. He said he was weary of life and resolved to commit this crime as a means of meeting death.

A Paris paper, the Courier de Francais, says that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England their mediation to put an end to the war with the United States. The departure of the frigate Psyche has been delayed several days, in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition.

At Berlin, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister, took his leave of the King of Prussia, and Mr. Donelson was received, in private audience, and presented his credentials.

A further fall in the value of Grain has taken place, and harvest operations are proceeding rapidly. The quality of the Wheat is fine, and the yield greater than that of last year.

Since the Great Western sailed the arrival of American produce has been small. Public sales are at present at a decline. The business transacted on the 28th ultimo was very limited. Wheat had declined 2d. to 3d. per bushel, and flour 5d. per barrel, from the quotations of that day week. Indian Corn was in demand for exportation to Ireland.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FROM THE HOME SQUADRON.

Letters from Commodore Conner of as late date as the 30th July, have been received at the Navy Department.

The crews of the different ships of the squadron continue healthy, with the exception of a case or two of scurvy.

On the morning of the 25th, before daylight, Midshipman Wingate Pilsbury, of Maine, and Michael Flinn, seaman, both of the steamer Mississippi, were drowned by the upsetting of the launch of that vessel. Neither of the bodies has been recovered.

A town in the neighborhood of Jalapa had pronounced against the government of Paredes, and in favor of Santa Ana and federalism. At first the movement was considered of little importance; but it has since increased in consequence, and from present appearances there is reason to believe it will become general throughout the department of Vera Cruz.

Intelligence had also been received at Vera Cruz as late as the 21st from Mexico, of some importance. The government troops sent to quell the insurrection in Jalisco have been totally defeated at Guadalajara by the *pronunciados*, and their commander (General Arevallo) killed. The departments of Queretaro and Zacatecas have pronounced against the government, but not, as is supposed, in connexion with Santa Ana.

On the 21st July Congress passed a law granting commissions to privateers. Alvarado, Zecoluta, Zaspam, and Sote La Marina, have been declared ports of entry. These ports will be included among those already blockaded.

Gen. Bravo declined acting as president of the republic on his arrival at Mexico. Congress, however, refused his resignation, and he has since accepted the appointment. Gen. Paredes was to have left Mexico on the 27th for the northern frontier. It is stated that some regiments amounting in all to fourteen hundred men, have marched from the city. It is believed they were intended to reinforce Gen. Arevallo at Guadalajara.

Washington Union.

Important from Havana—Santa Anna and Almonte embarked for Mexico!—The ship Adelaide arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, when she sailed on the 8th inst. On that day, *Santa Anna, Almonte and Rejon left Havana in the British Steamer Arab for Vera Cruz.*

Of course, this is no desperate venture. Santa Anna has long been fully resolved not to trust himself in Mexico without abundant evidence that the great mass of the People ardently desired his return and were ready to rally round his standard and restore to him the supreme authority. He must now have such assurance, or be deceived. Another month, we believe, will witness the downfall and banishment of Paredes, and the star of Santa Anna again in the ascendant.—*New York Tribune.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 25, 1846.

MR. HAYWOOD'S DEFENCE.—We have read the Address of the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, the late Democratic Senator from this State. We suppose, as he says, he is "heartily and conscientiously a Democrat" still. But in these parts, the Democratic party, we suppose, do not claim him; for we learn that they denounce him very freely and openly. Well, the Whigs do not claim him, for if they did (though we do not think they are so disposed,) he would deny that he was a Whig. Yet he really made a very good Whig speech this session of Congress, on the Oregon question, and we rejoiced to see how he exposed the 54.40 men. Again, in the Address to the people of the State, we have heard some very sensible Whigs say they thought his Address a good Whig document. He certainly entertains good sound Whig sentiments on the principle of protection, and also on the ad valorem principle,—the great principle in the "Experimental Tariff" of 1846. He, as the National Intelligencer says, rolls back on his pursuers the tide of obloquy with which they have pursued him.

His resignation, which he had a right to make, on the whole appears a matter of conscience; and if he is satisfied, we the Whigs have not a word to say. That is his own affair. He was not one of us; we had nothing to do with putting him in the Senate; we have nothing to do with his leaving the Senate. Certain it is, we shall have nothing to do with putting him in that body again;—we do not know "where he will go." We refer our readers to that part of his Address, particularly the fourth and fifth objections to the "Experimental Tariff." It is lawful to be taught by an enemy.

He has certainly manifested independence of thought and action, and for these we withhold not the meed of praise. The Tariff question is a great leading and dividing question between the Whigs and Democrats. If Mr. Haywood in 1843 could not have gone with the party that elected him fully on this Tariff question, how far was he correct in accepting the appointment? But as we have remarked, the question of his resignation, while no man of his party can or ought to deny his right to resign, appears to be a matter of conscience, and each man must settle such questions for himself, and abide the consequences.

We again commend his Address to the careful perusal of his party, and to the Whig party also.

In connection with the above, we publish the following Card, which appears as a preface to the pamphlet copy of the Address. The pamphlet copy did not reach us until the Address had been put in type.

CARD.

☞ A short card—requesting my friends and gentlemen of all parties, not to carry my resignation into the pending elections, and assigning the reasons why it ought not to have been done on either side—was prepared on the night after my resignation, and I intended to forward it for publication. But the unexpected appearance of a gross attack upon my motives [illegible] the publication of any such thing, chiefly because the reasons I had assigned in my Card for the [illegible] carrying my resignation into the elections had in a great degree ceased to exist, or ceased to be true, as soon as I saw that outrage upon my rights, and anticipated its consequences. The public [illegible] not condemn me for a feeling of strong indignation under this injury; and I confess that I found it necessary to postpone this Address a short time, until I had regained my self control, so as to write it in a temper respectful to the people, and with a spirit becoming a Christian and a gentleman, in the vindication of my reputation. Besides, I have met with some hinderance in procuring papers from home. This is a frank disclosure of the causes that have delayed the appearance of this Address.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 10, 1846.

53D ANNIVERSARY.—The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company celebrated their 53d Anniversary on Saturday last, by a Target Firing, Dinner, &c. Mr. Chas. D. Nixon was the successful competitor for the prize. We did not learn the number of balls in the Target, but think the average shots were very good. After the firing, the Company, with their invited guests, sat down to a sumptuous Dinner, and every thing passed off to the satisfaction of all present.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE COLUMBIA.—The substance of Mr. Benton's speech on the Oregon Treaty is published in the National Intelligencer. In regard to the navigation of the Columbia, he affirms that the right secured to the Hudson's Bay Company is not perpetual, but that it is limited by the charter of that Company, which expires in 1863. Those who contend for the opposite construction, he says, are led into the error by not being cognizant of the fact that there are two Hudson Bay Companies—one having a perpetual charter from Charles the Second, to trade with the Indians on all the waters emptying into Hudson's Bay, but which has no rights, under that charter, beyond the Rocky Mountains—the other, of more recent date, being formed of the Hudson Bay and old Northwest Company united, and existing under a license of 21 years granted by the Crown under an act of Parliament in 1821, which license was renewed for 21 years in 1842. It is this second Company, Mr. Benton says, of which the treaty speaks—and it can carry on no trade on the waters of Hudson's Bay, as the old Hudson Bay Company can carry on none on the waters of the Pacific Ocean. "The year 1863 is the limitation (says Mr. B.) of the navigation now granted; and those who do not yield to the reading of the treaty, as it now stands, will only have to wait till 1863, when *Time* will bring an argument which no one can misunderstand."

The following gentlemen have been appointed to represent this town at the Rail Road Convention to be held in Cheraw on the 2d Monday in September: George McNeill, Edward Lee Winslow, David A. Ray, Constant Johnson, Henry Lilly, C. B. Mallett, Warren Winslow, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Harvey Leete, Thomas J. Curtis, A. A. T. Smith, John W. Sandford, Henry L. Myrover, Walter Draughon, J. D. Cameron, Wm. H. Haigh, P. Taylor, Tho. L. Hybart, Hon. J. C. Dobbin.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—We are requested to state, that a Rail Road Meeting will be held at Stewartsville, in Richmond county, on Saturday the 29th inst., to appoint Delegates from Robeson and Richmond counties to the Rail Road Convention at Cheraw, on the 2d Monday of September next. All persons friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

We have not supposed it important to reply to the article in the Wilmington Commercial of the 20th, headed the "Connecting Link," and signed "Candor,"—as we have said before, we have no remark to make as to the Wilmington line of road. The connection they contemplate, cannot and will not injure the Metropolitan line of Railway. We intend to build that road if possible. But why should we say if possible? We intend to build the road. There are things in the article to which we could reply, but we wish no interruption to the good feeling between Wilmington and Fayetteville. We thus think they know their interests, and so believe we know ours.

The last paragraph meets our hearty response. The people of Wilmington ardently wish for a connection with the *West*, but are not able, unassisted, to accomplish so great a work. Let the West show a disposition to meet her, and success will be the result at no distant day. So said the people of Fayetteville in 1836. So say they now;—and that road will be, when accomplished, to Wilmington, worth all the other rail roads she has or can ever build. It will be in a great degree to her what the road from Albany to Boston is to the latter city.

The disbandment and return of the Louisiana and Alabama Volunteers forms another chapter in the mismanagement of the Mexican war. Without striking a blow, without marching a mile indeed from Matamoras, these troops, which were conveyed thither and kept there idle for two or three months at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, are suddenly sent back, dissatisfied with their treatment, disgusted with military life, and many of them unfitted by newly acquired habits of dissipation, for the active business pursuits which they abandoned at the call of their country. They have been detained in this inactive state, to become discontented and dissipated, simply because the government had made no adequate provision for prosecuting the war.

The evils of even such a brief war as we may hope that this will be, are not to be seen at once. They will be felt for years, even for a generation to come, in the bad habits contracted in the camp—habits which, however they may be in part avoided by the strict discipline of the regular army, are the inevitable results of a volunteer or militia force. Look at it in any light we may, war is a terrible evil; and to no country under the sun more so than to ours.

We learn that Mr. Atkins was brought [before] his Honor, Judge Battle, at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday last, by writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000,—$2,500 himself and his sureties in the same amount.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL.—Among the recent appropriations made by Congress are $16,000 for the continuance of the U. S. Arsenal at this place.

MURDER.—A correspondent at Chattahoochee, Florida, informs us that Mr. Jas. Fish (a native of this county,) was murdered on the 12th inst. by a man named Holloman. Mr. Fish was the driver of the Stage between Chattahoochee and Quincy, and was shot within a mile of the latter place. He, however, kept his seat and drove until within a short distance of the Stage House, when he fell from the box, and died in about three hours. He was murdered with the view of destroying an important witness against a son-in-law of Holloman, named Flowers, confined as one of a band of robbers and negro-stealers.

Gen. Saunders arrived at Madrid on the 21st ult. He passed through England, France, and across the Pyrenees, and was in daily expectation of an audience to present his credentials.

Arrested.—The negro fellow *Arthur*, who was employed by the negro stealers, whose arrest and commitment we noticed last week, has also been arrested and committed to jail in Randolph county, (N. C.) The three negroes who were enticed away by him and his employers, were with him at the time he was arrested. Upon examination of *Arthur*, he stated that a pass had been given to him, to convey the negroes to North Carolina, but that he had lost it. We think it not at all unlikely that he destroyed the pass, and that he received instructions to do so in the event of experiencing any difficulty, as the pass might afford evidence of the guilt of the person who furnished him with it.

Cheraw Gazette.

How to Economise.—The Alexandria Gazette thinks that the enormous expense of long sessions of Congress may be saved hereafter by a proper understanding, in advance, with the President, upon the subjects to which he intends to apply the veto.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

THE FINAL RESULT.—The Whig majority in the Legislature will be 4 in the Senate and 10 in the House.

We omit our Table of the votes for Governor until the returns are all received. Gov. Graham's majority will somewhat exceed 8,000.

The following list we believe shows the correct state of parties in the Legislature:

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECT,

To the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

SENATORS.

Anson—D. D. Daniel.
Ashe and Surry—Alex. B. McMillan.
Beaufort and Hyde—David Carter.
Bertie—John R. Gilliam.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—*Robert Melvin*.*
Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—N. W. Woodfin.
Burke, &c.—Samuel F. Patterson.
Cabarrus, &c.—Christopher Melchor.
Camden and Currituck.— —— Barnard.
Carteret, &c.—James Howard.
Caswell—*Calvin Graves.*
Chatham—William Albright.
Chowan, &c.—*Whitmel Stallings.*
Craven—*Nathaniel Street.*
Cumberland—*Dr. T. N. Cameron.*
Davidson—*Samuel Hargrave.*
Duplin—*James K. Hill.*
Edgecomb—*Louis D. Wilson.*
Franklin—John E. Thomas.
Greene and Lenoir—*Edwin G. Speight.*
Granville—Dr. Russell.
Guilford—John A. Gilmer.
Halifax—Andrew Joyner.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—Michael Francis.
Hertford, &c.—R. G. Cowper.
Iredell—J. M. Bogle.
Johnston—*James Tomlinson.*
Lincoln and Catawba—*J. L. Stowe.*
Martin—*Daniel Ward.*
Mecklenburg—*Thomas L. Hutchinson.*
Moore and Montgomery—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—*Doctor Drake.*
New Hanover—*William S. Ashe.*
Northampton—John M. Moody.
Onslow—*William Ferrand.*
Orange—Hugh Waddell.
Pasquotank and Perquimons—Gen. Ehringhaus.
Person— —— *Hester.*
Pitt—B. F. Eborn.
Randolph—Alexander Hogan.
Richmond, &c.—John Gilchrist.
Rockingham—*G. D. Boyd.*
Rowan and Davie—J. Kerr.
Rutherford and Cleaveland—*Dr. Mills.*
Sampson—E. C. Gavin.
Stokes—John F. Poindexter.
Wake—*George W. Thompson.*
Warren—*Gen. M. T. Hawkins.*
Washington and Tyrrell—Joseph Halsey.
Wayne—*John Exum.*

Whigs 27, Locos 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—Hargrave and Richardson.†
Ashe—Benjamin Calloway.
Beaufort—Edward Stanly, Thomas Smaw.
Bertie—John W. Bond, R. O Britton.
Bladen—*T. S. D. McDowell.*
Brunswick—Henry Watters.
Buncombe—John A. Fagg, Alfred B. Chunn.
Burke, &c.—W. F. McKesson, J. J. Erwin.
Cabarrus—J. W. Scott, L. B. Krimminger.
Caldwell—E. P. Miller.
Camden—a Whig (name unknown.)
Carteret—Jennings Piggott.
Caswell—*Jas. K. Lea, John B. McMullen.*
Chatham—M. Q. Waddell, Daniel Hackney, and Thomas Lassiter.
Cherokee—Mr. Hayes.
Chowan—Robert T. Paine.
Cleaveland—A Loco believed to be elected.
Columbus—*N. L. Williamson.*
Craven—Wm. H. Washington, Henry T. Guion.
Cumberland—*G. W. Pegram, Duncan Shaw.*
Currituck—Name unknown—[Independent.]
Davidson—V. Hoover, H. Waiser.
Davie—G. A. Miller.
Duplin—*Davis* and *Kelly.*
Edgecomb—*Wyatt Moye, William F. Dancy.*
Franklin—*Collins* and *Martin.*
Gates— —— *Gathing.*
Greene— —— *Edwards.*
Granville—R. B. Gilliam, *Bullock* and *Stone.*
Guilford—Nathan Hunt, E. W. Ogburne, Peter Adams.
Halifax—*L. M. Long, M. C. Whitaker.*
Haywood— —— *Ferguson.*
Henderson—Mr. Baxter.
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner.
Hyde—Mr. Credie.
Iredell—R. Reid, W. W. George, W. H. Haynes.
Johnston—Ashly Sanders, *Lanceford Richardson.*
Jones—William Foy.
Lenoir—Jesse Jackson [Independent.]
Lincoln—*J. H. White, F. D. Reinhardt, N. Wilson, John Webster.*
Macon—John Y. Hicks.
Martin—*A. H. Coffield.*
Mecklenburg—*John W. Potts, John N. Davis, Robert Lemmonds.*
Moore—*M. B. Person.*
Montgomery—*Zebedee Russell.*
Nash—*William D. Harrison.*
New Hanover—*Edward Hall, Thomas Williams.*
Northampton—E. J. Peebles, D. A. Barnes.
Onslow—*Harvey Cox.*
Orange—Giles Mebane, Chesley Faucett, J. B. Leathers, *Sidney Smith.*
Pasquotank—Mr. Charles.
Perquimons—T. Skinner.
Person—James Holeman.
Pitt—Elias J. Blount, H. F. Harris.
Randolph—Abram Brower, —— White.
Richmond—Walter L. Steele.
Robeson—*Regan* and *McNeill.*
Rockingham—*Daniel W. Courts, Joseph Neal.*
Rowan— —— Ribelin, *John Ellis.*
Rutherford—William F. Jones, Simeon McCurry.
Sampson—*David Murphy,* —— *Brown.*
Stanly—Mr. Palmer.
Stokes—R. Golding, *Marshall* and *Martin.*
Surry—Puryear, Gwinn, *Sheeks.*
Tyrrell—One Whig. (name unknown.)
Wake—*B. D. Sims, G. H. Wilder, W. W. Holden.*
Warren—*A. A. Austin, J. H. Hawkins.*
Washington—Mr. Nicholls.
Wayne—*Elias Barnes, Curtis H. Brogden.*
Wilkes—Gen. Jas. Wellborn, J. J. Gambill.
Yancy—Mr. Flemming.

Whigs 65, Locos 53, Independent 2.

NOTE.—The names in Roman letters are Whigs; those in *Italics*, Loco Focos.

*Died since the Election. †Resigned.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, '46.

HUZZA FOR THE OLD NORTH! was my proud exclamation to-day, on the receipt of news which rendered that certain which I had so ardently hoped and labored for. Ten thousand blessings on her for her glorious majority for GRAHAM, for her *proper appreciation* of his opponent, and for a Whig Legislature, and the two Whig Senators thereby secured to us! Most sincerely do I congratulate my Whig readers on the result.

It should not be overlooked, that this election has taken place in the face of the complete triumph of Locofocoism in the passage of all its favorite measures through Congress. It utters, therefore, in a voice not to be misunderstood, a condemnation of the new Tariff, the Sub-Treasury, the Mexican War, and the thousand minor ills inflicted on the country by the ignorance or evil passions of a bad Administration. It repudiates the whole concern, even more emphatically than in 1844. It cheers and encourages our brother Whigs throughout the Union, and prefigures a National triumph in 1848. It sustains Mr. Haywood in his self-sacrificing devotion to the interest of his country in preference to party, and rebukes that bitter cursing and railing showered on him by his party at home, without an exception so far as I know.

Business is very dull here, as in Philadelphia. The merchants complain that every body is afraid to buy except most sparingly and cautiously. In haste.

Spurious Notes.—We learn that there are spurious notes in circulation of the denomination of $20, purporting to be of the Bank of Charleston. They have a vignette representing a Rail Road and Mountain scenery. No such plate is used by the Bank of Charleston. One of these bills was detected at the Planters and Mechanics' Bank yesterday, and we understand one was offered at the Bank of Charleston some time since. The cheat is so easily detected, that it is hoped calling attention to it will be sufficient.

Charleston Mercury.

The Subtreasury is now partially in operation, a circular having been issued by the Treasury Department to the various Collectors, Postmasters, &c. to deposite their funds with the nearest *Subtreasurer*, retaining in their own hands what may be sufficient to meet the expenditures of their office.—*Philadelphia American.*

The aggregate amount of all the appropriation bills of the present session of Congress, that have passed and are likely to pass, is something like SIXTY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! A nice sum for a democratic, economical Administration to expend in a single year! As soon as Congress shall re-assemble in December—if indeed an extra session be not called during the short recess—new and further appropriation bills will have to be passed to meet the enormous expenses of the Government for the current fiscal year. A national debt of at least One Hundred and Fifty Millions will stare us in the face in a few months, while depreciated Government shinplasters will drive out of the market the gold and silver and other current money now found there. A fine state of things this will be, in contrast with what we have had since the Tariff of 1842 has been in opperation.

Cor. Balt. Pat.

The Gallant May.—We learn from Washington, and record the fact with pleasure, that the President has conferred upon Captain May *two* brevets—that of *Major* for former services in Florida, for which he was recomended at the time, and that of *Lieutenant Colonel* for his brilliant charge upon the guns of the enemy at the battle of Resaca de la Palma.

Alex. Gazette.

Failures in New York.—The New York Telegraph says—Quite a number of failures of prominent houses, have occurred within a day or two and the times are sadly out of joint.

DIED,

In this place, on the night of Monday the 24th inst., Mr. JOHN MULLINS, Sen., in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a native of Virginia, but settled in Fayetteville when a young man, and has since been engaged as a Merchant. His virtues were the quiet and unobtrusive ones of private life, and endeared him to his bereaved family, and enabled him to pass through life without enemies.—[*Com.*

Near the Red Banks, in Robeson county, on the 18th inst., HUGH McLAUCHLIN, in the 34th year of his age. Seldom has the pen of eulogy been called to record, or the heart of sympathy to mourn over the virtues of one, more worthy than the subject of this obituary. Having arrived at the age and vigor of manhood, the powers of body and mind being fully developed, he was displaying in an eminent degree distinguished qualities, which were noticed by his friends to bud and blossom in his youth. Gifted with enviable talents, connected at the same time with a simplicity and affability of manners which gained for him the esteem and admiration of his numerous acquaintances. Conscious of the responsibility that rested on him as a member of society, he was ever seen laboring in the cause of truth and justice, and using his utmost endeavors in elevating and refining the social, moral, and political interests of those within the sphere of his influence. Being deprived of his father in youth, he then felt that he alone was to be the stay and comforter of an aged mother, brothers, and sisters, he entered at once undauntedly upon the discharge of the arduous duties which had devolved upon him,—ever cheerfully contributing with the hand of freedom and plenty to the numerous wants of those who looked to him as their son, brother, benefactor and friend.—[*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., Mr. JOHN H. BRISTOL, aged 35.

In Elizabeth Town, on the 6th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE W. COWAN, consort of Gen. W. J. Cowan, aged 63.

In Telfair county, Geo., on the 8th instant, Mr. DUNCAN GRAHAM, in the 79th year of his age. He was a native of Richmond county, N. C., but for the last thirty years a resident of Telfair county, Geo.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

August 20.—Merchant Co's Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Boat Ben Berry in tow, with Freight for E. Fuller, T. J. Curtis, Beaver Creek Co., Hall & Hall, C. T. Haigh & Son, and J. & T. Waddill, of this place; and for J. H. Lindsay, D. Freeman & Son, Richmond Co., and Rev. M. Walsh, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15.—Schr. L. P. Smith from New York. 16.—Schr. Sarah Ann from Shallotte. 17.—Schr. Sagadahock from Charleston. 18.—Schr. Judge Hitchcock from Alexandria, D. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUG. 25.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7 a 8	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5¼	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1¼ a 2

REMARKS.—Not much business doing. Flour has declined; sells at 5 to 5¼. Corn 75. Oats 30 to 35. Cotton 7 to 7¼. Bacon 7 to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine is brisk of sale, with little in market. Quotations—Virgin 2 15. Yellow Dip 2 25. Spirits 27 cents. Tar—in brisk demand, at 1 25. Lumber 6 00 to 9 50. Timber 3 50 to 5 00. Bacon 6 to 7 cents.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8¼. Bacon 4½ to 7. Corn 56 to 60.

At New York, Cotton 7¼ to 10¼—extremes. Flour 4 00 to 4 06¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,054,875 bales, against 2,411,589 last year.

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his splendid Bull, Rob Roy. He was three years old in May last; color red and white; supposed to weigh fifteen hundred, gross; calved in Duchess county, New York; sired by the imported Bull Prince Albert, (see August No. of Cultivator, 1845.) Gentlemen desirous of improving their cattle, have now an opportunity of doing so, attended with much less expense or risk than procuring one from the North. His calves from common cows are remarkably large and fine.

For further particulars, address the subscriber, Watson's Bridge, Moore county, N. C.

C. CHALMERS.
July 30, 1846. 25-4w

☞ Raleigh Register and Cheraw Gazette copy 2 wks., and send account to this office.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE set of BOOK-BINDER'S TOOLS, on good terms. Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Editor of the
WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.
July 29, 1846. 25-1w

NEGRO CLOTHS.

A DESIRABLE article for Negro Winter Clothes, manufactured at Salem in this State, price from 23 to 42 cents, all wool. Please call and examine the qualities.

A. W. STEEL.
August 3, 1846. 22-6wi

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Aug. 18. 24-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the first of April last, a grey FILLY, three years old, in good order, of common size, chunky, close built, no notable marks recollected; has been worked some, but can't be said to be well broke. Has no marks of saddle or gear that I recollect. She has been ridden and worked in the plough. She was heard of on the road leading to Carthage, in Moore county. Any information of her will be thankfully received, and any person taking up said Filly and advertising her, or writing to me at McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

T. S. JORDAN.
August 15, 1846. 25-3w

Dr. Champion's Pills.

Verses composed by the Rev. T. W. Craven, of Walton county, Georgia.

Hear, my friends, my thoughts in song;
My language 's plain; and not too strong—
TRUTH, like its author, is the same;
When 'tis spoken should ne'er be blam'd.

Chill and Fever—the Southern plague—
Like men of war, drew their death blade—
O'er the broad world, like armies, spread,
Strewing the earth with their fallen dead.

Like a HOWARD, CHAMPION rose,
Offering a balm for all those woes:—
The North, the South, the East and West,
May now from Chills and Fever rest.

Prouder trophies Earth's not known,
Than by this Med'cine's been shown:
Since such vic'try then is won,
The plaudits thou hast nobly done.

Never since man his Eden left,
Hath found a remedy so blest—
Never were praises better earned,
Than by him who disease upturn.

When the reign of prejudice is past,
And men from them the darkness cast,
Their children will exult to trace
The Doctor's name, his time, and place.

History will be search'd to know
Where liv'd the man that bless'd us so—
Who the banner of health unfurl'd,
And sent a balm to bless the world.

None disbelieved more than I,
Till I the Medicine did try—
I now have seen enough to know,
It is the best the world can show.

☞ If you are ailing with a *mild* Cough, a *slight* pain in the side, or occasional darting pains through the chest or in the region of the shoulder blade and wish some *excuse* for lounging—I say IF that be your wish, doctor yourself with candies, syrups, and mixtures, prepared by quacks and recommended by forged certificates, and you will soon be gratified; but after you become tired of this *pastime*, use Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the bloom of health will again tinge your hitherto pallid cheek.

This Balsam is devoid of all quackery—being prepared by a skilful chemist; and its efficacy is proved by the numerous testimonials of cures in cases deemed incurable. We publish *no statements* of cures that are not *strictly true*. R. Dunlap & Son, merchants, Cherry Valley, N. Y., relate a cure of Asthma that had withstood medical treatment for years. Dr. Frelight, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint, of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies. Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption, *in every stage*, that he has ever known. We might refer you to hundreds of cases, had we room, that would convince all of its great virtue.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

J. S. & R. Williams *vs.* John Pankey.
J. Williams, Pankey & Co. *vs.* same.
Bethune B. McKenzie *vs.* same.
Tristram Bostick *vs.* same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands of Auzy Pankey, dec'd,—1345 acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of these Attachments, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.

25] R. S. McDONALD.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

Mary Gibson *vs.* Noah Gibson and others, heirs at law of William Gibson, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, two of the Defendants in this Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.

25] R. S. McDONALD.

SUGAR.

4 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar, 4 do. Muscovado do., on consignment.
J. & T. WADDILL.
August 11, 1846. 23-tf

Bullions' Greek Reader.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 159 Pearl street, New York, a New Greek Reader, selected chiefly from Jacobs' Greek Reader, adapted to Bullions' Greek Grammar, with an Introduction on the Idioms of the Greek Language—Notes, critical and explanatory, and an improved Lexicon." By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek, Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c. For sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 28. 22-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.
THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.
Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

5,000 lbs. BACON.

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 29, 1846. 26-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE to-wit:

50 Acres of Land, foot of Harrington Hill, commonly known as the "Cameron Field."

One Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on Green street, fronting 24 feet, running back 22 feet 5 inches.

One other Lot on Bow street, 22 feet 5 inches front, running back 42 feet.

One parcel of Land, the late residence of Josiah Evans, Jr. dec'd., on the East side of Cape Fear River, on both sides of the Wilmington road, containing 207 acres.

The above Property will be sold upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold SEVEN SHARES of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master.
July 20, 1846. 20-ts

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the capital invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by enquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are constantly sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.
W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, also LEMON SYRUP, a pure article, superior LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Race & Mustard Seed.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

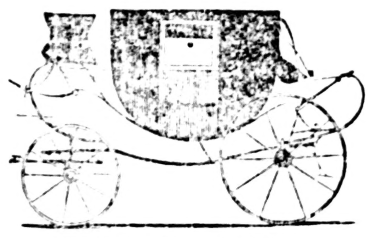
Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.
SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. & R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.
E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles.
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandize and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.
JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres, black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambric; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rp. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Musquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Teas; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.
March 23. 3-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents cash.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; bleach'd, striped, brown, and white Linen Drillings; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; George's Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfs; Caricoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berege and Berage Scarfs; lawn, ponge, and flag Hkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chisels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

25 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

"Fever and Ague," and "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture."
The Bane and the Antidote.

I HEREBY certify, that several persons under medical treatment for Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, within my observation and direction, have been cured by the use of Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," after every preparation of Peruvian Bark (Quinine, &c. &c.) had been tried in vain!!
NATHANIEL P. CAUSIN, M. D.
Washington City, District of Columbia.

Thousands of like certificates have from time to time been published.

1,500,000 cases of Fever and Ague have been cured by
ROWAND'S
"IMPROVED" TONIC MIXTURE!!!
Within Fifteen Years!!!

However startling this statement may at first appear, yet the fact may be demonstrated by the single rule of three, for we estimate by reference to the "Manufactory Book" that Five Hundred Thousand Bottles have been made and distributed over the country during that period!!

Well, it is well known to the Agents, especially in the Western States, that whole families of 5 or 6 persons have been cured by one single bottle!—In a vast majority of instances one bottle has cured 1, 2, 3, and 4 persons! The average here would give three cases to every bottle! amounting to the astounding number of 1,500,000 cases of this "hated complaint" cured by this inestimable remedy!

Now, "common sense" dictates the propriety of resorting at once to this old favorite, well-tried, and sterling remedy, and of avoiding all vulgar and insignificant mixtures.

Inventor and Proprietor, Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

☞ For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.
August 1, 1846. 22-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence.
M. McKINNON.
July 27. 21-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Bryan Bowen vs. Jona[illegible]
Original Attachment levied [illegible] interest in sixteen Negroes, [illegible] interest in 775 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the suit will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1846, and 70th of American Independence.
J. McLAURIN.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6 5-tf

FOR SALE,

34 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES.
34 bags do. Rio COFFEE.
33 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS**, which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Pans Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; [illegible] Parasols, Umbrellas; [illegible] and many articles [illegible].
March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREAT

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care at that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods to [illegible] that may arrive by the boat, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or to town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight alone is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods to the care of "The Merchants' Steam Boat Co." at Wilmington and Fayetteville.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.
June 13, 1846. 15-3m

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Beggs's Hotel.
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.
R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
4 pipes pure French Brandy,
5 hhds powdered and crushed Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent. payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to
HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.
JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	[illegible]	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm.	Sum ass'd may borrow on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1068 75	[illegible]	$80 08	$2225
			1838	906 [illegible]	[illegible]	67 53	1987
			1839	80[illegible]	[illegible]	55 56	1780
			1840	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 70	1483
			1841	[illegible]	[illegible]	37 [illegible]	1336

The division of p[illegible] next will be made in De[illegible] present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

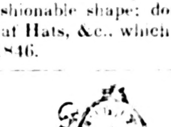
For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.
JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 16-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.
April 4, 1846. 6-tf



EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds, Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alfram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C. [illegible] 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case of about 4 years standing, which [illegible] baffled my own skill but that of two other [illegible] who advised with me. I only took the Pills [illegible] sufficient quantity to move the bowels [illegible] more than twice the next day [illegible] of the Bitters twice a day [illegible] meals. I continued this course [illegible] myself cured of a most unpleasant [illegible] the same.

I then ordered [illegible] medicine in the same way. Some of them [illegible] were cured in one half the time [illegible] prescribing the Pills [illegible] Scrofula, 8 or 9 of [illegible] more than [illegible] of Chills and Fever of long standing, and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.
June 6, 1846. 14-3m

FOR SALE.

A PRIME lot of LARD by the Firkin, and Bacon HAMS at retail.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 20, 1846. 20-tf

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones of any description, will meet [illegible] attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 18-6m

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep the House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by her efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.—18[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of the former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutle

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845.

F. T. WARD

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville [illegible] recently occupied by E. J. C[illegible], Gillespie street, 5 doors south of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

Persons wishing to purchase will [illegible] and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as [illegible] any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus**, of an entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. [illegible]

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible] *sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn,* [illegible] *Domestics, &c.*

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville, N. C.
J. D. Williams, Esq.,
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlboro' Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of Cape Fear, within a mile and a half [illegible] miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.
FRED'K B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots adjoining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

4,100 ACRES OF
VALUABLE LAN
On the waters of Deep River, Chatham
FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars will cover all losses from damage of this kind for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of [illegible] Land on the Farm, and no part of it is [illegible] 1½ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf, and contains beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn Sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade. There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Ra[illegible] and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 [illegible] Apple Trees.

☞ I will sell this Farm on a long credit if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deed is executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.
PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham County, } 18-3m
June, 1846.

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.